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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/718,583	11/21/2000	John A. Bertani	10005173-1	3094

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

WON, MICHAEL YOUNG

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 11/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/718,583

Applicant(s)

BERTANI ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Y. Won

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed august 26, 2005.
2. Claims 1 and 10 have been amended.
3. Claims 1-16 have been re-examined and are pending with this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. Claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, in the previous office action has been withdrawn.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The amended limitation of "*without creating a*

domain agent communication between the first server and the plural servers" is not supported by the specification. Furthermore, the examiner could not even find the term "domain agent" in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1-3 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sampson et al. (US 6,339,423 B1).

INDEPENDENT:

As per *claim 1*, Sampson teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server, wherein the server comprises a first server of a plurality of servers that are connected via a computer network (see Fig.1 and Fig.2), the method comprising steps of:

receiving a connection to the user via a client data terminal (see col.1, lines 53-63 and col.4, lines 24-35);

accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40);

selecting from the first server a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") to a second server and assigning a first identifier and underlying second identifier associated with the first server of the input mark (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31); and

authenticating, without the use of cookie (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37), the user and the first server and allowing access to the second server (see col.3, lines 28-30; col.4, lines 36-40; and col.5, lines), without requesting a cookie from the client (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37) if both identifiers are authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.4, lines 16-18 and col.5, line 16: "causing the user to log-in again") and to eliminate the use of cookies when connecting to the second server via the input mark (see col.5, line 31-46: "Multi-Domain Token").

As per **claim 10**, Sampson teaches a method for providing an automated login for a user logging onto a host web site (see Fig.1 and Fig.2), the method comprising steps of:

receiving a connection to a user (see col.1, lines 53-63 and col.4, lines 24-35) via an affiliated web site (see Fig.1);

accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40);

selecting from the host web site a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") having a hyperlink to a second web site (inherent: see col.7, lines 49-50 and col.8, lines 29-31) and assigning a personal identifier and an underlying provider identifier associated with the host web site of the input mark (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31); and

allowing the user access to the host web site (see col.3, lines 28-30; col.4, lines 36-40; and col.5, lines), without creating domain agent communication between the first server and the plural servers and without requesting a cookie from the user (see col.5, lines 11-16 & 31-37), based on the received identifier if the identifier is authenticated (see col.5, lines 41-44) to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information (see col.4, lines 16-18 and col.5, line 16: "causing the user to log-in again") when connecting to the second web site via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") and without the use of a cookie.

DEPENDENT:

As per **claim 2**, Sampson further teaches wherein the second identifier comprises a provider identifier associated with the second server (see col.7, lines 48-50) and the first identifier comprises a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (inherent: regardless of the token, the user must be a known and identified user in a “protected server 205”, see col.8, lines 20-21).

As per **claim 3**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of allowing a user access to a service provided by the first server after an initial registration by the user (see claim 1 rejection above and col.4, lines 36-40).

As per **claim 9**, Sampson teaches of further comprising a step of assigning, by the first server and during the first connection, a personal identifier to the user (inherent: see col.2, lines 16-20).

As per **claim 11**, Sampson further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second web site via a transparent login process after the user disconnects and then later reconnects to the second web site (see col.4, lines 36-40: “via a browser”).

7. Claims 4-8 and 12-16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson et al. (US 6,339,423 B1) in view of Goldberg et al. (US 5,823,879 A).

As per **claims 4 and 12**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of receiving a connection comprises a step of receiving a second connection to a user via a client data terminal (see abstract: "A first server for a first domain transmits a data token to a client seeking access to a resource in a second domain. The client transmits the data token to a second server in the other domain."), wherein the step of selecting from the first server a computer input mark comprises a step of receiving, during the second connection, a provider identifier associated with a second server of the plurality of servers (see above and col.7, lines 48-50), and a step of receiving, during the second connection (see col.5, lines 35-37), a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (inherent: see col.5, lines 6-7; regardless of the token, the user must be a known and identified user in a "protected server 205", see col.8, lines 20-21), and further comprising steps of: receiving a first connection to the user via a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (see col.7, lines 23-36); receiving, during the first connection, an identifier associated with the second server (see abstract: "A first server for a first domain transmits a data token to a client seeking access to a resource in a second domain."); storing the identifier (see col.12, line 66 to col.13, line 2); and wherein the step of authenticating the user comprises a step of matching the stored identifier with the identifier received during the second connection (see col.8, lines 35-44).

Sampson does not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means

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for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal (see col.5, lines 12-19), and a means for storing the received registration information (see col.7, line 67-col.8, line 27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing a means for receiving and storing registration information from a user of the client data terminal within the server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ "a distinct identification" to identify each user and also "use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers" (see col.5, lines 4-13). It is well known in the art that a plurality of web sites employ registration of new users for such purposes and because Sampson teaches that "access information is **created** and **stored**" (see col.5, lines 6-7).

As per **claims 5 and 13**, Sampson further teaches wherein the identifier received during the first connection and the identifier received during the second connection each comprises a provider identifier associated with a second server (or affiliated web site) and a personal identifier assigned to the user by the second server (see claim 2 rejection above).

As per **claim 6**, Sampson further teaches wherein the step of storing comprises steps of: creating a user profile (see col.5, lines 6-7); and storing the identifier (see col.5, lines 6-7), but Sampson does not explicitly teach of storing the registration information in the user profile. Goldberg teaches wherein the step of storing comprises

storing the registration information in the user profile (see col.21, line 63- col.22, line 15 and col.22, lines 35-43).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing storing the registration information in the user profile within the within the method for providing an automated login for a user connecting to a server because the use of user profile assists in the identification of an individual.

As per **claim 7**, Sampson teaches of further including steps of: requesting, during the first connection, consent of the user to use the identifier associated with the second server (inherent); and receiving the requested consent (inherent: see col.4, lines 36-40).

As per **claim 8**, Sampson does not explicitly teach wherein the registration information comprises at least one of a user name, user post office address, user telephone number, and user electronic mail address. Goldberg teaches of wherein the registration information comprises at least one of a user name, user post office address, user telephone number, and user electronic mail address (see col.5, lines 12-19).

As per **claim 14**, Sampson further teaches wherein the registration information and identifier received with respect to the first connection is stored in a database (see Fig.2: "Multi-Domain Token server 208"), and wherein the step of allowing comprises steps of: searching the database for an identifier that matches the identifier received with respect to the second connection (inherent); and when a matching identifier is located, allowing the user access to the host web site (see col.8, lines 35-44).

As per **claim 15**, Sampson teaches a server (see Fig.1 and Fig.2) comprising: a means for receiving a first connection and a second connection to a client data terminal, wherein the first connection is first in time relative to the second connection (see col.7, lines 23-26); a means for accessing the first server by the user after being authenticated (see col.2, lines 13-24 and col.4, lines 36-40); a means for selecting from the first connection a computer input mark (see col.5, line 41 and col.8, line 20: "Multi-Domain Token") having a hyperlink to the second connection (inherent: see col.7, lines 49-50 and col.8, lines 29-31); a means for receiving a personal identifier and a provider identifier (see col.7, lines 24-36 & 49-50 and col.8, lines 20-31) each associated with an affiliated server during a first connection, which affiliated server was visited by the user prior to the server receiving the first connection to the client data terminal (see abstract); a means for storing the personal identifier (see col.5, lines 6-7); a means for receiving an the provider identifier during the second connection (see col.7, lines 49-50); and a means for authenticating the user during the second connection based on the personal and provider identifiers received during the second connection and allowing access to the second connection if both identifiers are authenticated to eliminate the need for the user to provide separate login information when connecting to the second connection via the hyperlink of the input mark (see col.8, lines 32-44) and to eliminate the use of cookies during authentication and connection (see col.5, lines 14-16 & 32-37).

Sampson does not explicitly teach of a means for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal, and a means for storing the received registration information. Goldberg teaches of a means

for receiving registration information during the first connection from a user of the client data terminal (see col.5, lines 12-19), and a means for storing the received registration information (see col.7, line 67-col.8, line 27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of Goldberg within the system of Sampson by implementing a means for receiving and storing registration information from a user of the client data terminal within the server because Goldberg teaches that by registering, the server can employ "a distinct identification" to identify each user and also "use in selection criteria by sponsors or advertisers" (see col.5, lines 4-13). It is well known in the art that a plurality of web sites employ registration of new users for such purposes and because Sampson teaches that "access information is **created** and **stored**" (see col.5, lines 6-7).

As per **claim 16**, Sampson further teaches wherein the personal identifier is provided to the second connection via a transparent login process after the user disconnects and then later reconnects to the second connection (see col.4, lines 36-40: "via a browser").

Response to Remarks

8. In response to the argument regarding Sampson's disclosure, specifically regarding col.5, lines 46-59, although ultimately the cookies are employed, it is noted that the "access control cookies" are not employed to "authenticate" as claimed

("authenticating, without the use of cookie..."), but rather the "multi-domain tokens" are employed to authenticate (see abstract: "*The second server uses the data token to verify that the user is authentic, that is authorized to access resources protected by the access control system*" and see col.5, lines 41-44: "*A Multi-Domain Token is an encrypted data item used to verify that the user has been authenticated by Access Control System 220*"). Therefore, Sampson's teaching of "Upon receiving from Multi-Domain Token Server 208 a message confirming that the user is authenticated..." **then** "Agent transmits to the browser access control cookies" as recited in column 5, lines 55-60, does not teach away from the claimed invention.

In response to the argument regarding claim 10, the argument is moot because such amended limitation is not supported by the specification.

The applicant(s) are reminded that by employing **negative limitations**, any reference, teaching authentication without using the terminology "cookies" so long as the functionality of the claimed invention is taught clearly teaches the claimed invention. The applicant(s) are suggested to amend the claim language to explicitly recite the functional features that which teach away from prior art rather than relying on negative limitations.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

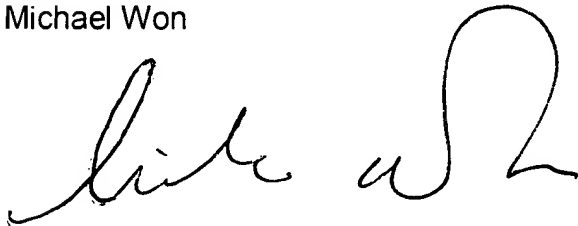
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y. Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Won

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mike Won", with a large loop at the end.

November 3, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Saleh Najjar", with a large loop at the end.

SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER